EP 0 842 963-A discloses that active hydrogen compounds can be temporarily deactivated by reaction with a silylation agent (p. 2, ll. 20 – 23). Polyols belong to the preferred active hydrogen compounds. The active hydrogen compound can be regenerated by hydrolysis in the presence of water (p. 2, ll. 24 – 27). The document also relates to a composition comprising an active hydrogen compound blocked by silylation and a component reactive with the active hydrogen compound after deblocking (p. 2, ll. 42 – 45). In one embodiment, the composition comprises polyisocyanates or isocyanate prepolymers (p. 2, ll. 46 – 49). The hydrolysis of the blocked active hydrogen compound is very fast upon contact with atmospheric moisture and faster than the reaction of isocyanate with water (p. 2, ll. 50 – 53). The compositions can be used as sealers and adhesives having desirable viscosity and VOC levels (p. 3, ll. 22 – 29). Only non-cyclic silylation products are disclosed (p. 3, ll. 31 – 45, formulae).
According to the reaction scheme of EP 0 842 963-A the silicon blocking agent forms a low molecular weight silicon compound which cannot form part of the crosslinked network (p. 3, ll. 40 – 44 of EP 0 842 963-A).